icky persons like Keifer. Mr. Sherman doesn't want the nomination. He wouldn't take it, and if he would take it and should get it, the party would suffer from the just charge that it was afraid of the issue and based hope and reliance only on a name. If prediction may be ventured so far in advance of the convention and before a majority of the dele-gates had been chosen, it is that unless the outlook should very much change, from causes yet uncon-ceived, the convention will offer the first and second or second and first places on the ticket to Mr. For-sker and Mr. Turney.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SITUATION. FORAKER'S LOST GROUND-SHERMAN'S NOMINATION PREDICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, O., June 3 .- Only three days remain before the Republican State Convention, and some ondous changes in the expected programme may be looked for: For many weeks Judge Foraker has been considered the favored one for the nomination for Governor. Several of the county delegations have publicly announced him as their favorite; but within the past few days there has been a feeling of antagonism, on the ground that Foraker is not strong enough and that his nomination would lead the Republican party to deat. This feeling has become manifest more particularly in rural districts. Several counties held conventions yesterday, and some of them made no expression as to any particular candidate, while Foraker confidently expected he

would be openly supported by a majority of them. An old politician said to-night that be felt posttive that Foraker would not be nominated. The dark borses are coming to the front rapidly, among them being General Thomas, of the Hocking Valley Iron and Coal Company, to whom Colonel A. L.

Iron and Coal Company, to whom Colonel A. L. Conger, Chairman of the State Central Committee, will, it is said, give his support.

The outlook is growing brighter daily for John Sherman, and it is whispered that he will be nominated on the first ballot for Governor, with O. J. Hodge, of Cieveland, for Lieutenant-Governor. A Cuyahoga County delegate said to-day: "John Sherman will be the next Governor Ohio. I have heard him named oftener, in a private way, as the heard him named oftener, in a private way, as the strongest man we could nominate for Governor, than any other man that has been mentioned. In case he was elected, his nomination as Presidential candidate in 1884 would be almost assured."

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

VALLANDIGHAM CONFIDENT-THE LIQUOR QUESTION TO BE THE LEADING ISSUE-VIEWS ON THE TARIFF AND CIVIL SERVICE.

[PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] DAYTON, May 30 .- The opposition at Columbus st winter to Republican efforts for temperance legislation was led by Charles N. Vallandigham, who resides here. The Democrats awarded him lership at the beginning of the session by casting for him the complimentary party vote at the election for Speaker. So his place in the party does not rest on the distinction transmitted in his name. He is not alone "the son of his father," but has a separate, self-made stamp. Partaking of a Demoatic scare blowing this way that the Republicans might nominate Mr. Sherman, he went up to umbus a few days ago to advise with party friends about starting a parallel boom for Mr. Thurman. This suggestion was amazing from such a quarter, because the feud between the Vallaudighams and the Thurmans, beginning before Mr. Thurman prevented Mr. Vallandigham's election to the United States Senate, had not been mitigated as late as last winter, when an incipient movement looking to Mr. Thurman's return to the Senate, in e event of a political change in the Legislature, having passed the whispering stage, Mr. Vallandigham caught fire and made a sensation by threatening to sit down very hard on any such undertaking. It was not at all, he said, from apprehension of Republican success this fall with any candidate that he persuaded himself into favoring Mr. Thurman's candidacy, but rather on general martial principles, that one yeteran ought to be staked against another.

The Sherman boom took on two extra syllables by the time Mr. Vallandingham had been in Columbus a day, and he has returned home reassured that Mr. Headly or Mr. Ward will be good enough to carry the election with.

There is very little sentiment in this county," he says. "for Mr. Geddes, except general good feel-ing. Political preferences are divided between Mr. Hoadly and Mr. Ward. Mr. Ward's home is in the adjoining county. I am not able to judge from my Club occup information which of the two men has the greater strength. There is a good deal of talk, in connection with Mr. Ward, about his deserving the nomination cause of his long-continued services to the party. I think that sort of talk, if kept up, will injure his chances, for it presupposes gratitude in politicsse of the lost arts.

"Will preferences for Mr. Ward cool the ardor of his friends at home, should the Democrats put an-

other at the head of the ticket ?"

"Not at all. The party will be united. We shall have a strong issue, resting on the legislative record, on which Democrats are of one mind and earnest. The law passed by the Republicans will not stand with the people, even though the court should sustain it. I mean that its principle will be condemned. There is a general feeling that liquor traffic can be regulated only under a license system. Legislatures may be at the bush, but a tax in any form must be in the nature of a license if its payment shall legalize a business. We fought last session to have the question of ense fairly submitted to the people. It was no matter to us how many other questions were also carried to the polls, so long as this might be. That was the only way, in our judgment, to put the whole case to popular test. But the Republicans, inspired by Prohibitionists, were determined that the people should pass only upon one-sided propositions, whose defeat could make matters no worse for them than at present. The people understand that such legislation was neither comprehensive nor fair, and will so express themselves, I am confident, on election day.

"The Scott law was based upon grounds as parrow as were the amendments. If, taking the Prohibition view, it was intended to check intemperance by closing saloons and eventually to take on amendments until it shall make illegal the selling of liquor to be drunk on premises where sold, it will fail of effect. Granting that such a law might be enforced, people who wanted liquor would still have it, and if they could get it only in quantities more would be drunk than before, for it is a rule that applies to other things than liquor that the consumption is greater when one has a quantity on nd than when only enough is bought for immediate use. So should this law close saloons to such an extent as to increase the sale of liquor in quantities, a corresponding increase of inperance would naturally follow. On the other hand, if the liquor business is to be legalized by the payment of a tax, those who pay will be interested in enlarging their sales so as to offset the tax, and intemperance will be encouraged in response to that

"In either case, and however it may be regarded, the temperance legislation of the recent session must operate against temperance. Democrats are as little desirous of such a result as Republicans. Popular conscience is usually right. It deprecates excess and recognizes liberty within decent bounds. The surest way to spread an evil is to oppress it. It can be restrained or regulated only by fair dealing. The people are independent of party in their aver-sion to intemperance. No one can soberly claim otherwise. And it is only when a party under mistaken zeal or for political ends undertakes to pass a law without constitutional warrant that the rod of popular correction is raised. Our position all through last session's discussion of this subject was simply that if the end in view was to check the liquor traffic it could be done only by amending the Constitution. The other side would not go in that direction as far as we asked. We were perfectly willing that the people should have a chance to vote on an amendment for absolute prochance to vote on an amendment for absolute pro-hibition; it was all right also that to the people should be submitted the question of legislative regulation. But the subject was not covered by these two amendments. They assume to put the liquor question out for popular adjustment, but do hothing of the kind. Both propositions, as I said, are one-sided. If they carry, it will be in favor of the Prohibitionists; if they fail, the Prohibitionists use nothing. The third proposition, on the question of license, would have covered the case. Then when the ballots were inspected there could be no

doubt just how the people felt. As it is, there car be no adequate expression of opinion on the general question, except inferentially by the defeat of the proposed amendments and the election of Demorcats to look after next year's laws."

"You have no doubt that that remedy will be applied?"

"You have no doubt that that remedy will be applied?"
"I don't see how the election can possibly result otherwise. We have calisted popular support, and shall retain it beyond doubt, in my opinion. There is no chance for blundering on our side. The other fellows have just now a monopoly of that, which we shall not dispute or attempt to restrict. They talk about last year's vote as though it was phenomenal. The only wonder is that it was not more decisive. I shall certainly look for an improvement upon it this year, It would not surpriseme to find the Democratic majority from 30,000 to 40,000. The campaign is going to be full of interest, and by election day many of the class of voters who are apt to stay at home except on special occasions will be marching to the polls, and the majority of them will be for us."

"Do you expect them to be much interested in

"Do you expect them to be much interested in any other than the liquor issue?"
"Wider issues will of course be declared, but people will be concerned mainly with the State affairs."

"Do the Democrats talk of departing from or add-

"Do the Democrats talk of departing from or adding to the usual platform in any respec ', except on the liquor question ?"

"I have heard no talk of anything new. We shall make the usual declaration for the taria, I suppose—a tariff for revenue with protection for labor and restriction upon the power of monopolies."

labor and restriction upon the power of lies."

"What will you probably do about the Civil Service I Will last winter's howl against Mr. Pendleton be taken up in convention or find vent in the platform !"

"That is a question; but I judge that the platform will call as ever for proper and honest adjustment of the Civil Service. If there be any attempt to pass a resolution or give other formal expression to the effect that the present bill meets the case, there will be h—l in convention; but if a resolution should call for the sort of reform that would but out the old scoundrels who have been fattening for years on the public spoils, to the substitution of good, sound Democrats, it would carry."

DISCUSSING PRISON REFORM.

A fair audience assembled in the Berean Baptist Church, at Downing and Bedford sts., last night to hear W. M. F. Round, secretary of the Prison Association of New York, speak on prison reform. "After a hundred years of trial," Mr. Round said, "the prison system of this country must be pronounced a failure. It is such a grantic failure that the criminal classes have increased in the last ten years three times as fast as the population. Thirty-three hardened criminals are turned out of our prisons every day in the year." He stated that one in fifty of the inhabitants of New-York State and one in eighteen in New-York City are habitual criminals. It is a very serious question as to how this state of affairs is to be remedied. He believed that the Christian Church was in a great measure to blaine for this state of affairs because of its lack of sympathy with the criminal classes, which was inexcusable and not in consonance with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Mr. Round characterized the county fails as "the devil's kindergartens," and described a jail in one of the northern counties of this State as a veritable firetrap, a hot-bed of malaria and a perfect school of crime. A boy of fourteen years of age, arrested for some petty offence, was confined in the same cell with a crime-hardened burglar. Two little girls, confined for vagrancy, had as companions in the jail a couple of notoriously vile and abandoned women. On the walls were pictures of criminals, hangings, and illustrations from the lowest class of sporting papers. The State prisons are even worse. There is something more than punishment to be looked after in a prison. They should be reformatory institutions. He did not believe in morbid sentimentality. Society must protect itself from the criminal classes. This it could only do effectually by destroying them. It is impracticable to kill them, then, for they must be reformed. Keep a criminal in prison until he is a thoroughly reformed man and then, when you let him out, provide him with the means of making an honest livelihood. The Elmira Reformatory, whic Church, at Downing and Bedford sts., last night to hear W. M. F. Round, secretary of the Prison Assotution are thoroughly reformed men. "Before we can effect any permanent good in prison reform, said Mr. Round, "we must have the 'three p's' of our side—the pulpit, the press and the politicians.'

BASEBALL NEWS.

The champions are again leading in the race for the League pennant, with the Cleveland nine in second place. The New-York, Chicago and Boston nines did the best work last week, each winning four games. The New-York line that week they won on an average only one game a week. The Western clubs have been more successful than their Eastern rivals, as the four Western clubs at present are among the first five. The Providence Club occupies the best position in the Eastern division. A table showing the games won and lost to date is ap-

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Providence	Buffalo	New York	Boston	Philadelphia.	Games won	pakerd somers
Chicago Cleveland Detroit Providence Buffaio	0 3 2 0 1	0 :0 23	0 0	1557	3 0 3	82881	22000000	61382	16 14 13 13	23 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2
New York Beston Philadelphia Games lost	1 0 1	1 1	1 9	000	3 1	00	0 3	3 :: 18	204	20 21 22

Clube.	Athletto	Metropolitan.	Lonisville	Cincinnati	St. Lonia	Allegheny	Columbus	Baltimore	Games won	no found institutes
Athletic Metropolitan Louisville Cincinnati St. Louis Allegheur Columbus Baltimore	1000000	5 :100202	0 0 :2 3 0 2 1	212 3110	0024 :130	54002 :02	1255000 :0	5420130 :	18 12 10 77 6	101500000000000
Games lost	4	10	8	9	10	13	16	15	-	-

The race for the Inter-Conlegiate championship is not exciting so much attention as in previous years. It was generally predicted that Yale would be able to hold the pennant, and the games played show that the supposition was correct. The friends of Brown are dissatisfied. They expected much from their nine, but as yet Brown has not won a game. A summary of the

Clube.	Yale	Princeton	Amherst	Harvard	Brown	Games won	Games played
Yalo. Princetou Amherst. Harvard Brown Games lost.	000000	1 1 0 8	1 0 3	201	1 1 5	64350	67685

The Chicago and New-York nines will play on the League grounds at the Polo Grounds to-day. The Metropolitans play the Eclipse nine on the western grounds. The first games for the annateur athletic pennant will be played on Saturday.

Some interesting games have been arranged to be played in Brooklyn this week. The Athletics will play the Brooklyn nine on Tuesday and the Cincinnati nine will play the Brooklyn nine on Wednesday and Saturday.

HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The Cleveland, Ohio, homing pigeons entered in the 200-mile race under federation rules, were loosed in Muncie, Ind., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The first to return to the loft was a bird of J. C. Decumbe, in 363 minutes; speed, 1,637 yards per minute. The second bird returned to the same loft in 364½ minutes; speed, 1,633 yards. The record is the best of the season for that distance.

A GIRL'S RUIN AND SUICIDE.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 3 .- A dispatch to The News from Denison says: "Hattie Boyles, age seventeen, committed suicide here on Friday. She and Mabel Moore, accompanied by Henry Burke and Frederick Hughes, young society men, made an excursion by rail-way to Sherman a day or two ago, and the party returned on the midnight train, all intoxicated. The room they had occupied at a hotel was found full of wine and beer bottles. Hattie had been debauched. Burke and Hughes are under arrest. It is thought that they will be lynched."

Logical.—Master: "What made your cousin stay so late last night?" Servani: "Faith, sur, he was afeared to go home, sur," Master: "Why didn't he go home earlier in the evening, then?" Servani: "Shure an' it wasn't till it was late that he wus afeared?"

NEW-YORK FREE MASONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE, EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR-SUGGESTED AMEND-MENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The sonual session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York is to begin to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The grand lodge is composed of nearly 1,000 members, embracing representatives of nearly 800 subordinate lodges and 200 grand officers, past and present. The coming annual session is looked forward to with unusual interest. "It follows a year of remarkable harmony," said Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers to a re-porter of | THE TRIBUNE yesterday. | "All through the State, Masonic affairs have attracted the attention of the members of the craft. There were in good standing at the end of the last Masonic year (May 1, 1882), 72,311 members of lodges. Major William H. Corsa, the assistant grand secretary, has been preparing a full tabulated statement of the actual condition of the craft in this State. The returns from all but seven lodges had been received yesterday. They show that the approximate number of Masons in this State on May 1, 1883, was 80,000.

"The past year," continued the grand secretary, has been marked by great activity. The number of restorations has been large. The number of members who have been unaffliated has been smaller than for many years. The receipts for the past year foot up \$85,092 15. Only one lodge has surrendered its charter-Mount Williams, of Pert Jervis. The grand master has granted two dispensations for the formation of new lodges, viz: Fortune Lodge, of North Collins, and Gosport Lodge, of Gosport, Niagara County.

In the course of the year there have been many notable events in which the grand lodge has taken part officially. One of the first was the laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument in Buffalo, on July 4, 1882, which was also attended by the 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Stewart L. Woodford delivered the oration and Grand Master Flagler conducted the ceremonies. Later he took part in the institution of Niagara River Lodge at Suspension Bridge. On that occasion a pleasant incident occurred showing the influence of Pree Masonry in helping on the era of good feeling between the sections of the country not long ago at war with each other. At an opportune time several members of the order called upon Mr. Flagler and announced that they were a committee from one of the Confederate regiments that had captured the flag and colors of the New-York volunteer regiment in which Grand Master Flagler had been an officer. They unrolled the old flag and in impressive words returned the emblem to the representatives of the regiment from which it had been captured. The grand master and his staff also participated in the celebration of the landing of William Penn at Philadelphia and the chartering of that city, and the event has been recorded in the archives of the fraternity of the Em pire State. For two months the grand master was obliged to be absent in the South on account of the failure of his health. Deputy Grand Master J. Edward Simmons assumed the prerogatives and duties of the head of order. In the Lutheran Cemetery, on Long Island, a beautiful plot has been purchased by the German Masonic lodges. The object is to have a suitable place where any sojourning or destitute Mason may receive the rites of honorable burial instead of being consigned to Potter's Field. The corner-stone of a beautiful monument for this plot was laid in October, 1881, by the late Francis De Malignon, the then district deputy grand master. A short time ago this monument was completed and dedicated with the usual Masonic services.

Several important amendments to the constitution were proposed at the last annual communication, and laid over under the rule, to be acted upon at the present session. One of these amendments proposes that where a lodge changes its place of meeting it shall previously have obtained the consent of all the lodges whose jurisdiction might be affected by the removal. Another brings up the subject of biennial sessions of the grand flodge, and still another proposes to make the minimum initiation fee \$30. It is said that, except that in regard to the change of location of lodges, the amendments are not looked upon with much favor generally. Friends have been active in preparing oil portraits of Past Grand Masters Jesse B. Anthony, Edmund L. Judson and Benjamin Flagler. These paintings are to be presented to the grand lodge at the coming sesion. It has been suggested that as these valuable pictures of past grand masters have been multiplying very rapidly, the trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund be asked to set apart the corridor on the second floor of the Temple as a gallery where these portraits could suitably be hung. Here they could be inspected by all visitors to the Temple, and would form a valuable addition to the attractions of the

The Commissioners of Appeals are Frank R. Lawrence, of New-York City; Edward L. Gaul, of Hudson; John A. De Remer, of Schenectady; Henry A. Childs, of Medina; William Sherer, of Brooklyn: Joseph Welling and William T. Woodruff, of this city. To facilitate the work of the annual session, and in the hope of shortening its term, the commissioners are to meet to-day at 1 o'clock in the Tuscan room of the Masonic Temple, at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. They will receive any applications for appeal that may be offered, and push forward the hearings in the several cases so that they will be able to report to the Grand Lodge at the earliest moment practicable. The standing committees are also to meet before the opening of the annual session.

Colonel Ehlers has closed his first year as grand

secretary. He succeeded the late James McMurray Austin, who was re-elected for twenty-seven consecutive years, and during his long period of service became one of the influential Masons of this State. Colonel Ehlers has effected improvements in the work of the grand secretary's office that will greatly facilitate the dispatch of the business of the coming annual session. During the year he has not only kept up a correspondence with the 800 lodges in this State, but has contrived to interest them to an increased degree in the affairs of the fraternity. Fewer lodges than ever before have suffered their grand lodge dues to remain unpaid. Transmitting their dues, they also have sent a statement of their condition and their membership, which will enable the grand secretary to lay before the grand lodge a report which will embrace facts of importance which never before have been secured until much later in the year. An improved system of accounts has been instituted which will enable representatives of lodges to secure their pay promptly and adjust their affairs early in the present session. This is of great importance, and cannot fail considerably to shorten the coming session of the grand lodge. As it costs over \$5,000 for each day of the session, it will readily be understood how greatly any system of this kind must benefit the whole order.

Eight grand officers have died within the past year. Among them were Benjamin Willard, who gave the Temple the beautiful statue of "Silence" at the head of the main stairce of Stience at the head of the main staircase. The grand lodge has also lost the valuable services and presence of the late C. Henry King, of Staten Island; John M. Riley, of Brooklyn; Thomas Lamont and Joseph B. Chaffee, and James W. Simonton, once Agent of the New York Associated Press.

One of the important subjects to be brought before this grand lodge will be the recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Arizona. The Grand Lodge of Peru, South America, has also applied for recognition. It claims to have abandoned its allegiance to the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and acknowledges the supremacy of the York Rite, which is that under which the Grand Lodge of New York State works also. This question of the institution of lodges, and obtaining authority to work under foreign grand lodges of other than the York Rite, has furnished the material and been the occasion of more disputes and quarrels than almost any other question.

At each recurring session of the grand lodge one of the important matters is the choice of officers for the ensuing year. It is now a well established principle that a single term is all that is due to any elected officer. At the last meeting of the grand lodge M. W. Christopher G. Fox presented the following resolution, which was received and referred to the Committee on Constitution and Statutes:

Resolved That the rules of order be amended by adding to rule 16 the following: "Providing, however, however, the state of the supplemental parts of the grand in the following the revoicing, however, however, the supplemental parts of the grand of the grand of the following the provision, however, however, the provision of the provision, however, the provision of the provision the head of the main staircase.

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GRIGSLEY GIVES UP LAW AND BECOMES A WINE MERCHANT. Grigsley: "Where do you dine to-right, property in Young the Court with the Governor." Grigsley: "Don't touch his champagne, old man i I warn you!" Pompey Bedell Junior: "How about the claret!" Grigsley: "Can't say anything about the claret!" Grigsley: "Can't say anything about the claret!" Grigsley: "Can't say anything about the claret." Doesn't get it here, you know.—

that the election of grand officers shall be the special order of business at 10 o'clock a. m. of the second day of the annual communication, and that the installation of the grand officers shall take place immediately pre-ceding the close of the annual communication."

M. W. James Gibson, from the Committee on Constitution and Statutes, presented the following supplementary report, which report was received and its recommendation adopted:

and its recommendation adopted:

The standing Committee on Constitution and Statutes, reporting as to the resolution offered by M. W. Brother Fox, amending the rules of order so as to provide for the election of officers of the grand lodge and their installation as a special order at a fixed time, recommended the adoption of the amendment.

This departure from the proceedings of former grand lodges is looked upon as of great importance. The past year has been one in marked contrast with the year previous, and, in fact, with the former ten years. Formerly no scoper would the question of who were to serve as the grand officers for the coming year be settled than wire-pulling and log-rolling would begin to make up the next year's slate. The keenest satisfaction is expressed by Free Masons everywhere that this condition of things has The keenest satisfaction is expressed by Free Masons every where that this condition of things has been relegated to the past. Benjamin Flagler will retire from the grand mastership and J. Edward Simmons will, it is thought, be chosen unanimously to succeed him. It is also said that W. Lincoln Sage, of Rochester, will be the choice for junior grand warden. General Graves and James Ten Eyck having withdrawn in his favor, John Boyd will be re-elected grand treasurer, and Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers grand secretary. It is expected that the entire body of officers to be elected will be chosen unanimously by a show to be elected will be chosen unanimously by a show of hands without even the formality of a ballot. There is to be appointed a trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund in place of Harvey Farrington and two Commissioners of Appeals in place of Joseph Well-ing, of Rochester, and William T. Woodruit, of this city.

The session will be opened to-morrow with the usual impressive ceremonies. The grand officers in charge of Grand Marshal Sage will assemble in the grand master's room, and at 2 p. m. will be conducted in solemn procession up the central aisle upon the platform at the grand east. Afterward the opening ceremonies will be conducted according to the ritual, and the grand lodge will be declared open for the transaction of business. The most important feature of the first day will be the address of Grand Master Flagler. On the morning of the second day will come the election of grand officers and general business. The new officers will be installed with impressive ceremonies the very last thing before closing the session. This will undoubtedly be on Thursday afternoon, if not earlier, as special efforts are to be made to transact business with all possible dispatch censistent with the importance of the subjects. The music of the opening is to be under the direction of St. Cecile Lodge, of which John H. Allen is the Worshipful Master. The fellowing will be the programme:

1. Grand March—Organ by George W. Morgan and according the second of the popular to the programme of the programme The session will be opened to-morrow with the

1. Grand March—Organ by George W. Morgan and ac companied by brass military band.

1. Grand March—Organ by George W. Morgan and accompanied by brass military band.
2. Salutation.
3. Prayer—Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John G. Webster.
4. Opening Ode—Sung by William J. Castle, accompanied on the organ by G. W. Morgan.
5. Opening Coremonies.
6. Chorus—"Old Hundred."
7. Organ Voluntary—G. W. Morgan.
8. Proclamation—Grand Marshal, W. Lincoln Sage.

DEDICATION OF A BAPTIST CHURCH.

The new Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at Sixty-fourth-st, and Madison-ave., was yesterday formally dedicated with morning, afternoon and evening services. The building is of roughly 'ressed New-Jersey stone, with an effective front on the avenue. The porce is a triple one of pointed arches supported on clustered columns, with foliated capitals surmounted by canoptes.

Above the central arch is a large traceried window, and over that again a trefoil. On either side rises a square turret with steep sloping roof, that in the upper corner being considerably smaller than the lower one, which heas three dormer windows and its sides pierced with three triplets of open, pointed arches. Toward Sixty-fourth-st. shows a series of five long pointed bays, and above each again a dormer window. Inside it is an almost un-broken and undecorated oblong with an open-framed of, the walls being painted in quiet shades of blue and buff. The same softness of coloring is used in the dows, which are stained entirely in half-tones of red and green and bine in simple designs, the general result being n good taste and free from all aggressiveness. The organ loft is in the east end and balanced by a balcony at the west, each being of carved wood.

The church was tastefully but not profusely decorated yesterday with green palms and other plants. morning service began at 11 o'clock with the an-them "Blessed are they that dwell in thy them "Blessed are they that dwell in thy house." After a prayer of dedication by the paster of the church, the Rev. Joseph Elder, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, president of the Crozier Theological Seminary. At 3 o'clock a service of welcome and congratulation was held at which the following clergymen assisted; the Rev. Drs. W. R. Williams, Thomas Armitage, Howard Crosby, J. B. Simmons, C. D. W. Bridgman, O. H. Tiffany, R. S. MacArthur, T. S. Holmes, and the Rev. H. M. Saunders, C. C. Norton, John Humpstone and Edward Judson. At the evening service the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, Paster of the First Baptist Caurch, Brooklyn.

MR. BEECHER ON GOD'S DECREES.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday on one of the petitions of the Lord's Prayer. Among the auditors once more blighted, and being suspected on according the Protestantism, he fell into poverty and were the Chinese Consul, Ow Yeang Ming, and his secretary, Cheng Ping. They were dressed in their national ostume, and sat in a front pew with Horatio C. King. deeper gloom, and sunk broken-hearted into They listened with close attention to Mr. Beecher. In his sermon he said among other things that the decrees of God are the great natural laws of the world. Men could not escape them nor transgress them with impunity. All natural laws were the laws of God, and therefore moral laws. Whoever accepted them was dignified and ennobled. True science was the making known the will of God. The chief business of men in this world was to learn to live wisely and happily to-gether. The man who did not know how to live here

would not know how to live hereafter, at least not until after a probationary period.

Mr. Beecher said that newspapers were divine, though they did not always carry their divinity stamped upon them. They were the winged diffusers of knowledge, and if they were blotted out, the world would go back a thousand years. All good laws were divine, even though they were made in Albany. All good man-made Is was were God made laws. In the grand unfolding of the world the spirit of divinity in all legislation and experiment was the yeast of the ages. The great millennial day would come when all men would be in harmony with God.

THE SPIRIT IN THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson, president of Brown University, preached at the First Baptist Church, at Park-ave, and Thirty-ninth-st., vesterday morning, from St. John xvi., 7: "It is expedient for you that I go away : for if I so not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you." Dr. Robinson spoke of the greater benefit the Church derived from the presence of the Holy Spirit than it would from the actual presence of Christ. "If you and I," said he, "were teld authentically to-day that Jesus of Nazareth was at Jerusalem, the whole world would be turned upside down, and what would be the gain ! The turned upside down, and what would be no gain? I he Spirit is in the Church, speaking through the believer and leading him to the truth, and the Scriptures stand as an external guide. The Spirit dictated this Book, and the same Spirit is in us if we are Christ's. The Spirit dwells not only in the ministers who preach, but in all the peo-le who are Christ's disciples. Ours is a living religion. Man needs no trumpet from Heaven to tell him of his sins; the trumpet of his own conscience tells him of his transgressions."

CELEBRATING AN ANNIVERSARY. The Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Eleventh-st. and Waverley-place, observed its thirteenth anniversary yesterday. In the morning the rector, the Rev. Dr. DeCosts, in his sermon presented the progress of the church since its organization. The first meeting was in June, 1853, in the Bieccker Building. Five of the original members only are now living. The first rector was the late Rev. Edwin T. Cook. When the church was built, the free system, new and untried, was adopted, and its labors have been confined largely to the Ninth Ward. During thirty years the church has had five rectors, During thirty years the church has had five rectors, the Rev. Dr. Cook, the Rev. Dr. Cornell, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, the Rev. Dr. Cramer and the present rector. There have been 1,750 persons baptized, 1.094 confirmed, 499 weddings and 939 funerals. The contributions for the payment of interest on a debt of \$10,000, held by Trinity Corporation, and for charitacie purposes, amounted to \$18,494, and that for the missionary fund to \$30,000. The contributions that have been made by the church for all purposes during thirty years will amount to nearly \$150,000.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER INSTALLED.

The Rev. Allen F. De Camp was last evening installed pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles, E. Stoddard has en minister for the last twenty-five years. The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent delivered the sermon, which nculcated the need of self-help and the necessity of heeding the moral and spiritual qualities of one's nature. The Rev. A. G. P. Atterbury, moderator, conducted the services, and after a charge to the new pastor by Dr. Stoddard, the Rev. Dr. John Hall addressed the congregation on its duties to the minister. He enjoined the members to support him socially, and to enable him to feel by their action that he had their confidence and respect.

GRIGSLEY GIVES UP LAW AND BECOMES A

INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION. XXIX. HISTORY OF THE LEICESTER HOSIERY

TRADE.

staple of wool in England. The castle, abbey,

gates, and some other ancient structures, still re-main in the memory of Leicester people and in the

guide book, though in fact they have nearly

crumbled away, and the busy population of

to-day devote most of their energy to the

manufacture of hossery and shoes. Leicester

celebrities have been numerous, not, says one

writer, to say numberless, from Lady Jane

Grey to Little Miss Linwood, who worked her effigies

in worsted-work that looked marvellously like what

it really was, and made the good old dames of her

time half-worship that Queen of the Needle. The

heroes are said to date from the days of the Kingdom

of Mercia, and Leicester is not sterile of such pro-

ductions yet. Near Leicester is Bosworth Field and

the road from Bosworth to the battlefield skirts

Bosworth parish, and is very beautiful. Perhaps

the fact that this battle closed the Wars of the Roses

may account for the attractions and fascinations

that Bosworth has over the other battles of the

Roses. Volumes have been written about it and it

The present city of Leicester strikes a stranger as

a highly respectable town, not so large or so busy

as Nottingham, but in some respects not unlike

Derby. It is clean, well paved, and has several

rather fine public buildings and substantial business blocks, and in the residence portion of the city

some handsome villas. It is the sort of place to locate charitable institutions in, and buildings hav-

ing a half-hospital appearance loom up in different

been introduced about thirty years, and prior to

that time our ancestors' hose had been cut out by the scissors from cloth of wool or silk and sewed up

to the size and shape of the leg. According to the

story, Lee was less auxious to furnish the world

with better stockings than he was to obtain the

affection of a young lady who, whenever he

called, seemed more absorbed in her

knitting than in the words of her lover.

His aim was to make hand-knitting a gainless em-

ployment. He succeeded, and the first stocking

frame produced hose at least seven times as fast as

the most adroit fingers could knit them. The ma-

chine was exhibited to Queen Elizabeth, but she

was mortified to find it produced nothing but coarse

woollen stockings; had they been silk, she said, she

would have forwarded the invention, but coarse

woollen-oh, no! and the good Queen elevated

leath Lee felt quite sure of the patronage of the

Highland King, for James had borrowed a pair of

silk stockings at Edinburgh, of the Earl of Mar,

"scrub before strangers." But Lee soon learned

not to put his trust in Kings and Princes, and hav-

ing received an invitation, he packed up his machine

rural districts on the hand machines, and the

thousands of women and children employed in the

country places surrounding Nottingham and Leices-

ter, and in the cities as menders, seamers, winders,

cutters, finishers and makers-up. Some authorities

give the total number, as far back as 1866, as 150,-

000. But I think this is all guess-work, for Bevan's

Statistical Atlas, published last year, puts the fac-

tory hands down as numbering 15,000, and those

engaged as workers at hosiery in England at about

40,000. With existing data I can give nothing

definite as to the numerical importance of this in

The history of the trade to which Leicester owe

its prosperity is one of the most melancholy chap-ters in the Industrial History of England, and al-

though Parliamentary interference has ameliorated

the sufferings of the workers by the abolition of

'frame rents," the outlook of the trade, to-day

owing to various causes, to use the language of a

representative working hosier, is " gloomy indeed '

for the work-people. One of the leading causes of

the depression among the frame-work knitters is

the disproportion existing between the supply

of their labor and the demand for it. "The knitter

dustry at the present time.

that he might not appear at the English Court as

is familiar to every American tourist.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LEICESTER, England, May 22.

This town, and the famous county in which it is located, have long boasted the broadest beans, the heaviest sheep, the largest horses, and the longest

communion, the regular infilming and the opening sermon, choosing his text from the 128th Psaim. The services will continue, for the present, in the chapel, as the church proper will not be fluished for several months. The Chapel scate over five hundred people. WHAT TO DO IN TIME OF DISASTER.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage took the great Bridge for his topic yesterday. He said, "The great work was hardly done, the roar of the cannon bad searcely ceased, nor the bunting ceased to wave, when our hearts were shocked by a great tragedy. Thirteen lives were lost, and forty persons wounded, and a long list of casualties that will never be known, were caused by morbid curiosity. There was a rush, a trampling, a massacre, and in an instant families were bereaved, and fathers and mothers pushed out of life. Some one shouted that there was something the matter with the Bridge. Was there ! No; the Bridge have no power to weaken it, the next generation will cross it, and the next and the next. There was abso.

lutely nothing the matter, as is usually the case.
"When will people learn that in great excitthe best thing to do is to sit or stand still ! How often shall one fool be able to turn a crowd of intelligent people into a herd of buffaloes! What a pity it is-what people into a herd of buffaloes ! What a pity it is—what a terrible thing—to go out for a pleasure excursion, and come back with only park of the family! Those who died were in no wise to blame, but were the victims of a vast number of people rushing to the spot to see what was the matter. How often, when a person is taken ill in a public assembly, do 500 persons crowd around, till resuctation is made impossible! When horses run away it is those who jump that get hurt. The worldly lesson of this calamity is, 'keep cool.' Never go unless you can be a help. It people fall on a bridge, walk the other way and give them a chance to get up. If there is a riot on the main street, go down a side street!

"It is unfair to blame the Bridge Trustees at this time. They have suffered fourteen years of calumny, and that is enough. They need no new instalment of abuse; they are no more responsible for the accident than you or i. (Applause). No one of the hundred thousand critics made any better investment in the Bridge than the trustees. The critics paid one cent toll, and think they have bought the right to boss everything. Some people will say we ought to live as if every day was our last. That is the great heresy of the age, and if put in practice would result in our being a nuisance to everybody. Live for a long life—live right, and you will die right."

LESSONS FROM** THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT.**

LESSONS FROM THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

parts of the town. While it has not the busy ap "The people that stood by said that it pearance of some factory towns, it certainly has not thundered; others said an Angel spoke" was the text the amount of filth, the poverty, the dark alleys, from which the Rev. Robert Collyer preached yesterday at the Church of the Messiah. "I remember," said he, the array of gin-shops and the amount fdrunkenness. Some of the streets remind one of ancient one long summer's day that I spent in Westmoreland ; gray-walled York, but nothing so antiquated as and as I sat in a tavern in the evening and heard the Stone Gate. Leicester is the centre of the hosiery company talk you would would have thought that the whole region was mean as dirt, a body without a soul. Only one, a simple farmer's wife, seemed to be awars of the angels haunting the heavens. She said; It all comes to me, sir, and I cannot help it. Many a trade, and if any one cares to look at a map he will find it is also the centre of England fiself, though the Leicester people do not seem so proud of the fact as their Worcester cousins across the Atlantic, who constantly speak of Worcester as the centre of time as I return home from market, and come to the hill-top yonder and see the woods and meadows I say: the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The present "Bless you, you are very bonny. I do not think I shall see anything better than this in Heaven."! That one population of Leicester is about 125,000, and the increase during the last decade has been about woman saw Heaven, and heard the augels, and hence her delight in the earth. And so I have been saying to my-The most trustworthy authority gives the self that of all gifts this is among the choicest, and honor of founding the hosiery trade to the Rev. William Lee, of Calverton, in Nottinghamshire, among all the graces we can win this is the most de-sirable, that can transform the hard, dry, literal reality into things that hold these deeper and diviner meanings, who flourished about the time of Queen Elizabeth, Hand-knitting with wood or steel needles had only and turn the very thunder into messages from

and turn the very thunder into messages from Heaven.

"There are fatal and fearful strokes like that we have sorrowed over in the past week. I would hear the voice of the angels even in that, rather than the thunder, and say it is a lesson on the blackboard of Heaven, to show us better ways than we have learned—manfulness through our covardice, strength through our weakness, quietness through our terror, hope through dismay, and a better life even through such cruel work of death. Thus panile-terror evens us with the beasts that perish, and the poor silly sheep at that. We cannot live on these terms. We must begin at the beginning and learn and terms. We must begin at the beginning and learn and teach in schools, churches, lyceums, halls, text-books, everywhere and by all means, that no man can afford to save his life in a crisis at that price. When we have cost the lesson well into our hearts we shall do the thing, and the thunder will be transmuted into the voice of an angel. The lesson meets us everywher, and will be learned well and nobly when we give the true interpretation to these great words—reason and faith."

THE STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Hupson, N. Y., June 3 .- The twenty-eighth annual convention of the New-York State Sunday-school Association will be held in the Reformed Church, this her royal blue nose and strode ma-jestically from Lee's garret. Then Lee went to work, and at last made the Queen city, beginning on Tuesday and continuing Wednesday and Thursday. Overflow meetings will be held in the Presbyterian Church. a pair of silk hose, which she accepted, but did nothing for the ingenious maker. After Elizabeth's

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sun rises 4:30; sets 7:27 | Moon rises 4:02 | Moon's age, days & High Water To-DAY.

A.M.—Sandy Hook. 6:44: Gev. Island. 7:05: Hell Gate. 8:54
P.M.—Sandy Hook. 7:10: Gov. Island. 7:31; Hell Gate, 8:26 FOREIGN STEAMERS DUE AT THIS PORT-

i	and went to France, where he carried on his	TO-DAY.
į	industry, as one writer says, "with	Permuda Guif Ports Guif Ports.
	great applause." But with the assassina- tion of Henry IV. his prospects were	Valencia Laguayra Red D. Birminia Med. Ports Med. and N. Y. Bohemia Hamburg Hamb'g-America
	once more blighted, and being suspected on account of his Protestantism, he fell into poverty and a	Saratoga Havana Ward's Hammonia Hamburg Hamb-Amer. Servia Liverpool Cunard.
	deeper gloom, and sunk broken-hearted into the grave in the year 1610. Fortunately his brother	Persian MonarchLondonMonarch.
	James understood the business, and he brought the machine back and started the London Hosiery	TUESDAY, JUNE 5.
	Manufacture, and from that time frames began to multiply in Nottingham, Leicester and Derby, until	Devonia Glasgow Anchor. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.
	there are now in Great Britain a large number of hosiery factories employing many	City of Alexandria Hav, and Mex Alexandre. State of Nevada
ļ	thousands of hands, besides those employed in the	SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1889
ABRIVED. ARRIVED.

Steamer City of Berlin (Brit, Leiteh, Liverpoot May 17 and Queenstown 25, with indee and passengers to Imman Sc Co. Steamer Egypt (Bri, Summer, Liverpoot May 23 and Queenstown 24, with indee and passengers to F W J Hurst. Steamer Flamborough (Bri, Frazer, Bermida May 29, with indee and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co. Steamer Lone Star, Quick, New-Orleans 6 days, with indee and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steamer - C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown and Alexanderia, with cotton, naval stores, etc., and passengers to Thos W Wightman.

ria, with cotton, navai stores, etc., and passengers to Thos W Wightman.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Nortolk, with midse and passengers to Old Dominion Se Co. Steamer Glanens, Bearse, Boston, with midse and passengers to H F Dimock.

Ship Ern's Gem (of Liverpool), Ives, Calcutta 134 days, with midse to order; vessel to Howe & Goodwin.

Ship Rembrandt (of Boston) Paine, Calcutta Peb 7; with midse to W B Cooper, vessel to Vernon H Brown & Co.

Ship Brechin Castle (Br), Stewart, Port Spain 15 days, with sagar to Chas Morrison & Co.

Bark Ariste (Aust), Sarjanovich, Lisben 42 days, with sait and corkwood to order; vessel to B Cosulich & Co.

Bark Algoria (of St Johns), Doty, Matanzas via Delaware Brown & Co.

Bark Havana, Rice, Caibarien S days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. vessel to C S Wood.

Bark Curacus (of Windsor, NS), Lockhart, Curacus 13 days, with midse to order; vessel to Snow & Bargeas.

Arrived yesterday—

Arrived yesterday-Bark Cibele (Aust). Cosulish, Marsellios 52 days, with indep-to order, vessel to master.

Hark M J Foley for Lunenberg). Townsend, Halifax 24 days, in ballast to Hatton, Watson & Co. SAILED.

Standard, for Newcastle: Marengo, Hull.
Also sailed—via Long Island Sound—Ship Austrian, for Liv-

SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Hook, moderate, SE; loggf at City Island, light, NB; thick and raining. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

the disproportion existing between the supply of their labor and the demand for it. "The knitter of the fluture," said Mr. Rowley, president of the Board of Arbitration and Concilnation of the Hosiery Trade, "will be the man who can manage and watch intricate machinery, as in a cotton or woollen factory, and not the man dextrous as a framework knitter."

Before the trade began to crystallize into the factory system the trade of framework knitting was accessible to the unemployed laborers of all other classes, from the facility with which a knowledge of the trade could be acquired, especially in the common branches. This also admitted the competition of women and children, all tending to reduce wages, and now that power machinery, factories and town operatives are, to some extent taking the place of the hand-frame, the cottage and the rural workers, there are large numbers thrown out of work who must obtain employment at something else, emigrate or go to that bourne which is the birthright of every Englishman—the workhouse.

The heaviest grievance under which the Leicester stocking-weaver suffered for half a century or more was the outrageous system of "frame-rents," which was finally abolished in 1873 by much-despised "legislative interference," since which time the lot of the framework knitter has been a little more bearable. The rent varied from 1s (24 cents) to 3s (72 cents) per week on frames that could be bought second-hand at from £4 to £12 (\$20 to \$60), and the full week's rent was charged when only half-employed. This system ground the poor stocking-weaver to dust, and when the "rents" and "charges" were deducted the week's carnings had melted away. Actual instances are known where the frame rent, stitching, winding, standing and taking in, needles, candles and coal came to 8s. 7d., and the total pay to £1, leaving a balance for the weaver of only 11s. 5d. for his week's carnings had melted away. Actual instances are known where the frame rent, stitching were on the verge of starvation several times, an FOREIGN PORTS. LIVERPOOL June 3-Arrived, steamer Missouri (Br), Gleig. Liverpool June 3

from Beston May 24.

Queenstown, June 3-Salled, steamers Alaska, Murray,
bence for New-York, Scythia, Murphy, for do.

Amstehdam, June 2-Salled, steamer Jason (Dtch), Henlo-AMSTERDAM, June 2 Salied, steamer Jacob (**).

Bellar, June 3 - Passed, steamer Frista (Ger), Kopff, from New York May 24.

CARDIFF, June 2 - Salled, steamer Rhiwindas (Br), for New York May 24. CHRISTIAN SAND, June 2—Sailed, steamer Thingvalla (Dan), (from Stettin) for New-York.

HALIFAX, June 2-Arrived, steamer Scotis, from New York. Sailed, steamer Worcester, from Charlottetown for Boston. DOMESTIC PORTS.

Sailed, steamer Worcester, from Charlottelown for Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, June 2—Arrived, steamers Nereus. Coleman, New-York; Faimouth, Hall, St John, NB.
Cleared, steamers Saxon, Snow, Philadelphia; D H Miller, Hawes, Baltimore, Glancus, Bearse, New-York; Golden fiors (Br), Valda, West Hartlepool; Carroll, Brown, Haifax.

Sailed, steamers Samarla and Waldenslan.
3d—Arrived, steamers Gen Boberts (Br), Geach, Clenfuegos; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

PHILADALIPHA, June 2—Arrived, steamers Acadia, Graham, Port Abtonio, Arnawrigh, Ewer, Fernandina vis Newport News, Panther, Wiley, Newburyport, Ann Eliza, Warres, New-York; Perkiomen, Miller, Cholsea.

Cleared, steamers City of Savannah, Catherine, Savannah; Cath Whiting, Briggs, Providence, Commonwealth, Van Krk, New-York; Japanese (Br), Kraker, New-York; Kato Carroll, Londen, New-Oriesna.

3d—Arrived, steamers Pioneer, Piatt, Norfolk; Savannah; Catherine, Savannah; Catherine, Savannah; Catherine, Sew-York; Japanese (Br), Kraker, New-York; Kato Carroll, Londen, New-Oriesna.

3d—Arrived, steamers Pioneer, Piatt, Norfolk; Squanter, Hinkley, Charleston; J W Everman, Crocker, Richmond, Baltimone, June 2—Arrived, steamers Alleghany, Hallett, Poston, New-York; Wm Whildin Higgan, Philadelphia.

Cleared, steamer Saragosa, New-York; Gamer, New-York; Saled, steamer City of Atlanta, New-York; Fanita, Philadelphia.

Salled, steamer Hecter, Coosaw.

delphia,
Salled, steamer Hector, Coosaw.
Salankai, June Y. Arrived, steamer Chattahoochie, from
New-York,
Salled, steamers CRy of Augusta, New-York, City of Macoa,
Philadelphia,
Sal-Arrived, steamer William Lawrence, Baltimore.

POREION SHIPPING.

terrible sufferings. At last some of the more humane employers determined to abolish the rent system, and all contracts with the employes were made free from rents. But the great bulk refused to follow until compelled in 1873 by act of Parliament, ROBERT P. PORTER. OPENING SERVICE IN A CHAPEL.

Service was held yesterday morning for the first time in the Chapel of the new Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Parkave, and Eighty-sixth-st. An old-fashioned love feast was celebrated followed by

POREION SHIPPING.

London, June 2. Salled, 25th uit, Edvige for New York, Raiph M Hayward for Gloucester, ist inst, John Juan, Minnie Switt, 24 inst, Inchapteen.

Arrived, 25th uit, Capt Lord (Capt Von der Pehr): 28th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, John, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, John Juan, Minnie Switt, 24 inst, Jacobse (Pehr): 28th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, John, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, John Juan, Minnie Switt, 24 inst, Jacobse (Pehr): 28th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, 25th uit, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; ist inst, Alpha, Bealomond, Gen Knox, Harrived, Cattarina B at Lowestaft; i